

ANUMBIUS RUBER. *D'Orb. and Laf.*Anumbius ruber. *D'Orb. & Laf.* Mag de Zool, 1838, p. 18.Furnarius ruber. *Vieill.* Ency. Meth. 514.Anumbi rouge. *Azara*, No. 220.

Frequents reeds on the borders of lakes near Maldonado. Habits very similar to those of *Synallaxis maluroides*, and likewise of the two species of *Limnornis*; to one of which *L. curvirostris*, it is most closely allied in structure. Iris bright yellowish orange; tarsi, with faint tinge of blue; tongue divided on each side a little below the extreme point.

GENUS.—LIMNORNIS. *Gould.*

Rostrum capitis longitudine seu longius, leviter a basi ad apicem arcuatum, lateraliter compressum, haud emarginatum; naribus magnis basalibus linearibus apertis aut partim operculo tectis: alæ brevissimæ rotundæ, plumis quarta, quinta sextaque ferè æqualibus et longissimis; cauda rotundata et graduata, scapis aliquanto ultra radios productis; tarsi mediocres, fortiter scutellati; halluce digito medio brevior, robusto, ungue robusto armato, digitis lateralibus ferè æqualibus, intermediis aliquantò brevioribus.

1. LIMNORNIS RECTIROSTRIS. *Gould.*

Plate XXVI.

L. pallide flavescenti fusca; cervice nigrescenti fusco; caudâ rufa; tectricibus primariis secundariisque fuscis rufo latè marginatis; fasciâ pone oculos, gulâ abdomineque flavescenti albis; hypochondriis fulvis.

Long. tot. $6\frac{3}{8}$ unc.; rostr. $\frac{2}{12}$, alæ, $2\frac{6}{12}$ caudæ, $2\frac{9}{12}$ tarsi, $\frac{9}{12}$.

Crown of the head brown; the remainder of the upper surface, pale yellowish brown; tail rufous and acutely pointed; wing coverts, primaries and secondaries brown, broadly margined with rufous; stripe behind the eye, throat, and all the under surface buffy white; flanks tawny; bill lengthened, orange at the base, dark brown at the tip; iris rusty red; feet very pale coloured; claws whitish.

Habitat, Maldonado, La Plata. (*June.*)

This bird lives amongst the reeds on the borders of lakes. It often alights vertically on stems of plants, but in climbing does not use its tail: habits, generally similar to those of *Synallaxis maluroides*.

2. LIMNORNIS CURVIROSTRIS. *Gould.*

PLATE XXV.

L. rufescenti-fusca; caudâ, remigiumque basibus pallidè castaneo-fuscis, lineâ superciliari, genis, gulâ abdomineque albis; hypochondriis cervino tinctis.

Long. tot. 7 unc., rostr. $1\frac{1}{8}$; alæ, $2\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $3\frac{1}{12}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{12}$.

Head, all the upper surface, and wings reddish brown; tail and basal portion of the outer margins of the primaries and secondaries reddish chestnut brown; stripe over the eye, throat, and all the under surface white, tinged, especially on the flanks, with fawn colour; bill orange at the base, the tip brown; legs pale bluish; claws white; tongue bristled on the sides; near the extremity it is divided into little bristly points.

Habitat, Maldonado, La Plata. (*June.*)

This species frequents the same localities with the last, and I am unable to point out any difference in its habits. Of the two specimens collected, the beak of one is very nearly one-tenth of an inch longer than that of the other; but this is almost wholly due to the sharp point of the upper mandible projecting beyond the lower mandible in the one, whereas they are nearly equal in the other.

1. OXYURUS TUPINIERI. *Gould.*Synallaxis tupinieri. *Less.* Zool. de la Coqu. pl. 29. f. 1.Oxyurus ornatus. *Suains.* 2 Cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$. p. 324.

This bird is perhaps the most abundant of any land species inhabiting Tierra del Fuego. It is common along the west coast, (and numerous in Chiloe,) even as far north as a degree south of Valparaiso; but the dry country and stunted woods of central Chile are not favourable to its increase. In the dark forests of Tierra del Fuego, both high up and low down, in the most gloomy, wet, and scarcely penetrable ravines, this little bird may be met with. No doubt, it appears more common than it really is, from its habit of following, with seeming curiosity, every person who enters these silent woods; continually uttering a harsh twitter, it flutters from tree to tree, within a few feet of the intruder's face. It is far from wishing for the modest concealment of the creeper (*Certhia familiaris*); nor does it, like that bird, run up the trunks of trees, but industriously, after the manner of a willow wren, hops about and searches for insects on every twig and branch.